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BUNTINGS'

== CATALOG OF ==

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

1921



BIG JOE—The Wonderful Money Maker

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES

G. E. BUNTING & SONS

SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Aspara-
gus Roots, Etc.



Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Roses, Barberry and
California Privet



GANDY—One of the oldest and best very late berries on our list

To Our Friends and Customers

WE EXTEND our hearty greetings and wish you a Prosperous New Year. It is with pleasure we present to you our new catalog of true-to-name Trees and Plants. Now is the opportune time for it to reach you, and we hope it will be a welcome visitor to all. Our intentions are to produce stock as good as can be grown and true-to-name. If there is any mistake on our part in regards to stock you purchase from us, we want you to tell us about it, and we will gladly adjust the matter. We believe our satisfied customers are our best advertisements.

We thank you for your liberal patronage of the past, and trust our service will merit a continuance of the same in the future.

Yours very respectfully,
BUNTINGS' NURSERIES,
G. E. BUNTING & SONS, Proprietors.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

LOCATION.—Our Packing House, Office, Nurseries and Fruit Farms which consists of 325 acres, are located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Selbyville, P. B. & W. Railroad. We have excellent facilities for all shipping points in this country.

TRUE TO NAME.—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true-to-name, we are ready, on proper proof, to replace any stock shipped by us that proves otherwise, free of charge, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held responsible for any greater sum than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue.

CLAIMS.—If any, must be made within five days from receipt of stock. We cannot become responsible for misfortune of stock caused by droughts, floods, frosts, insects, fire, etc., and by stock not being taken from the express office for several days after its arrival. **WE WILL NOTIFY YOU WHEN YOUR ORDER HAS BEEN SHIPPED.**

TERMS.—Cash with order; but orders will be booked if one-fourth of value is received with order, the remainder to be sent before stock is shipped. Remit by money order, registered letter or draft.

WHEN ORDERING.—Be sure to sign your name and address plainly. No difference how often you may have written us, always give your full name and address, and write your Name, Postoffice, Express or Freight Office, Street or R. F. D. No., County and State very plainly. By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay or mistake in filling your orders.

TWENTY-FIVE.—Strawberry Plants, Asparagus roots, etc., are tied in bundles of 26 for 25. We aim to give good count.

AT PURCHASER'S RISK.—All strawberry plants shipped after May 10th will be packed and shipped in the best possible condition, but at purchaser's risk.



Our packing house where our trees are carefully graded and packed

Read Carefully Before Ordering

ORDERS. Orders should be sent in just as soon as possible after receiving catalogue. By placing order early you are more certain of getting the varieties wanted, as late in the season we are usually sold out of some of the varieties. If ordered early we can reserve the stock until you want it shipped. We acknowledge receipt of all orders promptly.

SHIPPING SEASON.—We begin filling orders about October 15th and continue digging and shipping during the entire fall, winter and spring until May 10th to 15th. We are sometimes delayed in January, February and the early part of March by freezing weather, but usually able to ship most of the time during these months.

Nursery stock is successfully planted any time during winter months that ground is not hard frozen. In freezing weather the roots should be well protected in handling and not exposed to frost, however.

PACKING.—We make no extra charge for boxing and packing, all stock is delivered f. o. b. train at prices quoted in this catalog. We use damp moss in packing all stock, which insures safe delivery.

SPECIFIED DATE OF SHIPPING.—We want our customers, if possible when ordering to state the date they wish their orders shipped and we will always ship on that date when possible, but cannot guarantee it, for instance, during autumn and spring we have at times stormy weather, and during winter months the soil is often frozen for a few days at a time, for these and other reasons beyond our control we cannot guarantee to ship on the specified date. We are always ready and do get right after filling your orders at the earliest moment possible, when weather conditions permit man and beast to be out of shelter. Send your order early and state date you wish it shipped. Then we can come pretty near shipping on date mentioned.

WHEN YOU RECEIVE TWO CATALOGS, Please hand one to your neighbor.

APPLICATION OF PRICES.—The prices in this catalog (except where otherwise noted) apply as follows: 1 to 4 trees or plants of ONE KIND are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 of ONE KIND are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 of ONE KIND are sold at the 100 rate; 300 to 599 of ONE KIND at the 500 rate; 600 or more at the 1000 rate. When making up your order follow these instructions as we cannot sell stock in small numbers for the same prices as for larger numbers, labor is a heavy item of expense in the nursery, and every time a different variety of stock is taken up the foreman with his men must move to a different place in the nurseries, which is expensive, saying nothing of the extra work in the packing House and Office. There is a reason. This is one of the things we would like to do but cannot.

NOTICE OF SHIPMENT.—Notice will be sent you when your order has been shipped.

THE PROPER PLANTING SEASON is during the months of February, March and April in the Spring, and late October, November and December in Autumn.

TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE US AT SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE.

SPECIAL LOW EXPRESS RATES.—We can ship stock by Express to any part of the country at rates 20 per cent. less than merchandise.

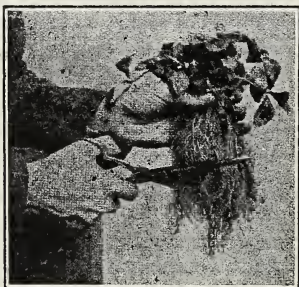
WE CANNOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE.—We guarantee all stock we sell strictly first class and TRUE-TO-NAME, dug and packed properly for shipment; our prices compete with other reliable nurserymen, we do not charge a price for a tree, that should it die, we could replace it and then still make a profit. Stock often perishes when it is not properly planted and cultivated, also the severe cold and heavy storms of winter, and droughts of spring and summer, which is liable to occur will sometimes cause the best of stock to perish, which is no fault of ours.



Ready to leave for the Strawberry fields. They keep our plants free from weeds and grass

SHIPMENTS.—After we deliver stock to the forwarding companies, and receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition, our responsibility ends. If stock is damaged while in transit, have agent at point of delivery to note such damage on freight or express bill, and present your claim for damage with said agent against forwarding companies. Keep copies of all papers. If adjustment is not made within a reasonable time take the matter up with us, we will endeavor to help you get a prompt adjustment. Transportation conditions recently have been greatly improved, and we are pleased to report, stock again moving to point of delivery without delay.

SUBSTITUTION.—When sold out of a variety of trees or plants we frankly say so and when you allow us to substitute we will send a variety similar to the one ordered, as good or better; as we know the many varieties our substitution, if any, will be to your advantage. Late in the season we are sometimes sold out of some varieties of stock, thus when sending your order it is to your advantage to say whether we may substitute or not, that we may get the order off promptly, before the season is too far advanced for successful planting. If you do not wish us to exercise this right please mark your order sheet plainly NO SUBSTITUTION.



The above illustration shows how a bunch of Strawberry plants should be pruned before setting.

Dear Sirs:—

Received the trees and plants. All have the appearance of being O. K. Am very much pleased with them, also, the way that you ship them. I expect to try some more in the fall, so if you have a different price list, don't fail to send me one.

Thanking you for your promptness, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

ASA B. McPHERSON,

Apr. 14th, 1920.

New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—

The berry plants that I purchased from you some time ago are in a fine condition and a fine success I have from them. Please let me state that one man from Ashley, Pa., by the name of James Dergigg, I think this is his name, got an order from another firm one year ago, and was left on his order. So I asked him to give you a chance. He did, and I want to say that he is a pleased man, and there is a number of others that I referred you to.

Let me say one thing more, whenever I can ring the Buntings' Nurseries in I will do so for I have faith in your people. I know that your product is all right.

Now there is a little information that I would like to have: Could a person raise the Everybearing Strawberry plants in a hot house? Can it be done? If it can there is an order awaiting. Let me know at once.

Awaiting an early reply, I remain, as ever,

Yours truly,

HARVEY DRUMTRA,

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

June 19th, 1920.

Gentlemen:—

Are you able to supply me with one hundred peach trees—J. H. Hale variety—for use next spring?

Am not particular about the largest trees, merely that they are stock in good shape, and Hale.

Trees bought from you five years ago were extremely heavy bearers this year.

Yours very truly,

L. N. BOSTON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 8th, 1920.



KELLOG'S PREMIER—Noted for its long fruiting season

STRAWBERRIES

We Grow Strawberry Plants by the Millions on Our Own Soil. Selbyville, Delaware, Is the Largest Strawberry Center in the World.

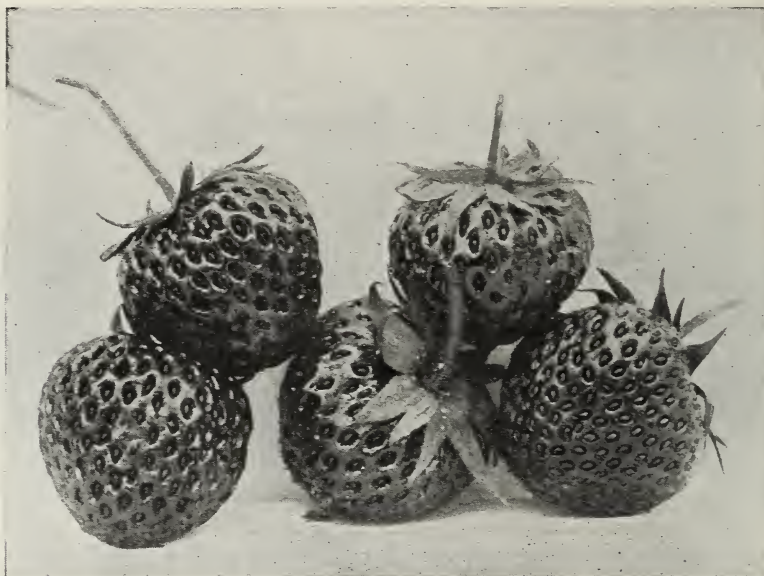
The Strawberry is King of all small fruits. It seems natural for everybody to like Strawberries. There is no crop more profitable than Strawberries, and it does not cost much to get started in the Strawberry business. In our list will be found the standard varieties—the varieties that you can depend upon. We were the first to grow Strawberries in this section of the country; Selbyville, Delaware; the largest Strawberry center in the world is a fact that positively proves that we have the soil and climate to produce the best of Strawberry plants, vigorous, healthy and of the largest producing quality. You will note our prices are reasonable; we only charge a price that pays the expense of growing, digging, packing, etc., and have a living profit remaining. If your order is placed with us we assure you first-class plants, true to name, packed in good condition, and as good as grown anywhere in the country, regardless of price.

Description of Varieties

Writing descriptions is the nurserymen's hardest task, as there are so many varieties that produce wonderfully in some sections of the country, while in other sections they are not so good, thus it is very important that one should be familiar with the variety before planting extensively of it. In such cases if you describe the soil to the Nurseryman he can be useful. We have discarded several varieties of strawberry plants, and are recommending varieties which seem to be successful over a large part of the country. When writing descriptions of strawberry plants we always make same as short as possible, and to the point. When possible we always advise where each variety is best adapted to the soils and climate in the many sections of the country.

SAMPLE. (Imperfect). Medium late. Extensively planted throughout the entire North Middle and Western States, is not worth planting south of Virginia on account of rust. For its section it is unsurpassed. Fruit is very large and well made up, firm enough for long distance shipments. A very heavy cropper. This is one of the varieties Nurserymen seldom grow enough plants to supply the demand.

AROMA.—(Perfect). Late. One of the best late varieties. Plants are large, very vigorous and healthy; fruit is large to very large, roundish of a bright glossy red, of excellent quality and one of the most productive late varieties. Can always be depended on bearing a large crop of first class fruit. Planted in all sections of the country, most extensively planted in the middle West and tropical sections of the country.



KLONDYKE—One of the best paying early varieties.

KLONDYKE.—Berries uniform in shape and size, dark red, mild and delicious, very handsome. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall and compact, stalks strong, leaves light green, makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. One of the very best paying early varieties, and is, such a good shipper that its appearance in the market causes it to be eagerly bought by those who are ready to pay good prices for fancy fruit. Plant Klondyke for more trade and more profit. A good variety for the South and Pacific Coast States.

BRANDYWINE. (Perfect). Medium late. Fruit extra large and very firm, has unequalled shipping qualities, a very heavy cropper, it is a standard variety the country over. More extensively planted in the tropical climates, bears a heavy crop of No. 1 fruit anywhere strawberries will grow. You would like Brandywine.

KELLOGG'S PREMIER. (Perfect). Early to late. Noted for its long fruiting season and unsurpassed shipping qualities. Ripens with the early varieties and continues fruiting until the late varieties come in. It is adapted to all sections of the country. No weakness of any kind. Fruit is large to very large and holds size well through its ripening season. Foliage is smooth, bright and clean. A good plant maker. We believe Premier is the most extensively planted variety of strawberries at this time. We consider it the very best variety for either home use or market, excepting no variety. Cannot recommend it any higher. Include some Premiers in your order this spring.

NICK OHMER. (Perfect). Late. Fruit glossy red, globular in shape and with bright large green caps which show them up well in the markets. Produces a very heavy crop of fruit, plants strong growers. Adapted to all parts of the country. Most extensively planted in Southern California and Florida, at which places we ship the majority of our plants each year. You cannot go wrong in planting Nick Ohmer.

HAVERLAND. (Imperfect). Mid-season. Fruit is very large and conical; plants strong growers. An old standard variety that has been tested for over a generation, and is just as good today as it ever was. Succeeds over a great extent of the country.

SUCCESS. (Perfect). Mid-season. Makes a yield on any soil that will produce strawberries of any kind, the only fault of Success is that fruit is not firm enough for very long distance shipping, a very good one to plant for home use, or local markets, we might add that it can't be surpassed for this purpose. Fruit is large to extra large, bright scarlet color; flavor is mild sweet and rich.

LUPTON LATE. (Perfect). Late. A very good mid-season to late variety, a seedling of the Gandy and season of ripening about four days ahead of the Gandy, which is a good point, you get some fancy late berries on the market before the full late crop gets on. This variety originated in New Jersey several years ago and is now one of the leaders in that State. The plants are healthy, large and long lived. Foliage heavy, dark green, fruit stocks short, berries set under the leaves and well protected; flower perfect, berry large, bright red, glossy and doesn't turn dark after being picked. Has proven a great success so far wherever it has been planted. It sells for the highest market prices and is especially recommended by commission merchants for long distant shipment on account of its firmness and good keeping qualities.

REWASTICO. (Perfect). Late. This is a good variety of strawberries. Fruit uniformly large and regular in shape, very firm and a good shipper. Has proven a great variety in all strawberry sections of the country. A very good one.

DR. BURRILL. Very similar to Senator Dunlap, possibly a more vigorous and heavier cropper. It bears well, is a good shipper and good keeper—excellent for canning and very delicious to eat on the table. The blossoms are perfect and its long blooming season makes it good for planting with imperfect flowering sorts.



An opened bundle of our New-Land grown strawberry plants

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This is a new extra-early variety of great promise. In New Jersey where it originated the growers are very enthusiastic over it. One leading grower says: "Campbell's Early comes in ahead of them all, growing from such large, healthy plants with a light green, waxy, upright foliage protecting the great crop of large, beautiful, rich red berries. They have a beautiful green calyx and come second to none in flavor. One of the most wonderful features of the Campbell's Early is that practically all grow to full size and no knotty, ill-shaped berries; they ripen perfectly all over with no green ends. They are fine, vigorous growers, have perfect blossoms, and will retain their firmness in carrying to distant markets.

CHESAPEAKE. (Perfect). Late. Ripens a little earlier than Gandy. Has a beautiful appearance, extra large, even in shape and uniform in size. Plants are strong growers, healthy dark green in color, rich and vigorous, no rust, no disease, in fact no weakness of any kind. Chesapeake is a shy plant maker and should be planted in rich springy land for best results. This is a good one and is well known and extensively planted, wherever strawberries are grown.

GLEN MARY. Probably no variety of strawberries will produce more quarts per acre than Glen Mary. It is very popular throughout the northern half of the United States and especially in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Firm enough for distant shipping. It is of handsome appearance and good quality. The fruit is of large size and dark red in color with prominent seeds of bright yellow. The meat is so rich and juicy and of such high flavor that, when once eaten, more is wanted. Glen Mary is a strong grower which makes large, healthy plants, with an abundance of dark green foliage. Not only is Glen Mary a heavy cropper, but the berries are of such quality and attractiveness that they bring top prices on the market.

PARSONS BEAUTY.—(Perfect). Mid-season. One that may be depended upon to produce a large crop of fruit every season. The plants are splendid growers, on any soil that will grow strawberries, and without any sign of disease. The fruit is large, conical, uniform shape, dark red and fair quality, for long distance shipments. Largely planted by commercial growers for the reason of its vigor and extreme productiveness. Does well in any section of the country. A strong pollinizer, and a good one to plant with imperfect blooming varieties.

JOE JOHNSON (BIG JOE).—(Perfect). Late. Ripens with Chesapeake, about three days before Gandy. Fruit is firm and of large size, has a good flavor, no green tips, wonderfully productive; plants are strong growers, thrives on any soil that will produce strawberries. We consider this variety equal to Chesapeake as a money maker, and in many instances better owing to its thriving in so great a variety of soils. If you are not growing Joe, plant heavily of them this spring. You will not be disappointed with the results.

STEVENS LATE CHAMPION. — (Perfect). Late. Extensively planted throughout the northern states. Plants strong and vigorous which yield heavy crops of fruit of large size and good quality. Does not do well South owing to rust, and fruit for some reason in the Southern states is too soft for distance shipping.

SENATOR DUNLAP.—(Perfect). Early Mid-season. A reliable market berry. One that succeeds in all parts of the country, and is the most extensively planted variety in many sections of the west. Very productive. Fruit is medium to large, very firm and attractive. Always sells for top prices.



A partial view of one of our strawberry plant fields. These plants are growing in new-land and have plenty of fibrous roots full of vitality. Some of the stock for this spring shipment.

MASCOT. (Perfect). Late. Begins ripening about three days after Gandy first begins ripening. Fruit is very firm, and as large as any we know of. We have extensively planted this variety for fruiting purposes. It is a good one and has come to stay. Bears big crops of big, firm, red berries. Extensively planted in all strawberry section of the country.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. (Perfect). Mid-season. A well known standard variety. Like Parsons Beauty, succeeds over a great extent of the country. Fruit is very large, bright red, ordinary firm. One of the heaviest croppers we know. Plants are strong and vigorous and will thrive in any soil that other varieties will grow.

GANDY.—(Imperfect). Late. For this section, and many other sections of the country this is one of the best late varieties. Probably no higher compliment could be paid to this variety than the fact that all other late varieties are compared with it. For best results it should be planted in black swampy land, well drained, or if this is not possible, in springy land with some clay in its make-up, this variety should not be planted on high sandy land. Here at Selbyville, Del., the largest strawberry center in the world fully 3-4 of the plants grown are Gandy, and the growing of this variety of strawberries has lifted more mortgages off farms than any other crop planted. Fruit is extremely large, fine flavor. We have known Gandy to be shipped 400 miles and still look better over fancy local berries. The perfect shape of the berries and the large bright green caps make the berries very beautiful and attractive. Its great shipping qualities enable it to hold this beauty and attractiveness until it gets to market.

EARLY JERSEY GIANT.—(Perfect. Medium early. Produced by Dr. Walter Van Fleet, of New Jersey, and the best one of a number of the hybrids introduced by him. Fruit is large, brilliant crimson, conical with pointed tips, which ripens evenly all over. Has large green caps which draws immediate attention. The plants are strong growers, with an abundance of long fibrous roots, which makes it a great drought resister. Fruit is firm enough to ship well.

NEW YORK.—(Perfect). Mid-season. This is the strawberry that was awarded a prize of \$100.00 which was offered for the best and largest berry on exhibition. Plants are large and healthy. Fruit extremely large, well colored. Noted for producing extra large crops of big red strawberries, on very poor soils. Extensively planted all over the northern section of this country for market purposes and family use. We doubt if there is a better mid-season variety for the northern states. This berry is so popular it has been introduced under many different names. We have heard of some good reports of New York in the southern sections of the country, but do not recommend planting New York south of Delaware and Maryland, fruit is not firm in southern localities.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN.—Same as New York.

HUNDRED DOLLAR.—Same as New York.

DORNAN.—Same as New York.

McKINLEY.—Same as New York.

BARKLEY.—Same as New York.

UNCLE JIM.—Same as New York.

OSWEGO.—Same as New York.

RYCKMAN.—Same as New York.

CORSICAN.—Same as New York.

JUMBO.—Same as New York.

WM. BELT. (Perfect). Mid-Season to Late. Produces a large berry of extraordinary beauty and quality. The Wm. Belt is a variety of which many of the best table varieties are compared with as to quality. Has been the leading berry for table use in thousands of homes for many years and still grows in demand. This is an ideal strawberry for market gardeners as well as for home use. As to productiveness it is all that can be desired. Is one of the best pollenizers for imperfect sorts of its season. Plants strong and make runners freely. It is a very heavy and abundant bearer of fine appearing fruit of the very best quality and we find it much superior to many of the more lauded new sorts.



One of our strawberry plant fields

MISSIONARY. A variety that is proving very popular all through the South. It is a strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in right after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is a good shipper, having a tough skin not easily broken by handling.

BUBACH.—(Imperfect). Mid-season. An old standard variety well known the country over. Fruit is large, bright red; foliage very strong, of dark green color. Very productive.

EARLY OZARK.—(Perfect). Extra early. The berries of good size, round in shape, quality fine, good shipper, and the most heavy cropper of the extra early sorts. Plants are very strong and healthy, color dark green. It has proven a great success wherever it has been planted, and many large strawberry sections of the country are planting Ozark altogether for the early market berry. Ozark is a perfect flowering sort, very strong in pollen, which makes it a valuable variety to plant with the imperfect varieties. We strongly recommend planting Ozark.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries are no longer an experiment or novelty. They are being extensively planted for market purposes as well as for home use. Except the labor of keeping the blossoms off the first year until about the 1st to middle of July, the culture directions are not different than that of the June-bearing sorts, yet it is not strictly necessary to remove all the blossoms until July 15th, but if this is done you will have a heavier crop of berries during August, September, October and the early part of November. Everbearing strawberries are a paying investment, they bear a large crop of fruit the summer and fall, following the spring they are planted, they also bear a heavy crop of fruit the following spring at the time June-bearing varieties are in their height of fruiting, and then bring another light crop the following fall. NO BETTER COMPLIMENT COULD BE PAID THIS STRAIN OF STRAWBERRIES THAN THE FACT THAT NURSERYMEN HAVE NEVER ANY YEAR YET BEEN ABLE TO GROW ENOUGH PLANTS OF THE EVERBEARING SORTS TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND.

PROGRESSIVE. A wonderful fall-bearing strawberry and considered the best by many growers. The spring-set plants not only produce a big crop of berries the same season, but the runner plants commence to bear fruit as soon as set, and quite often you will find a runner plant full of blossoms and berries before it has made any roots, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year that is truly wonderful. The fruit of the Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. The plant is a good grower and healthy.

SUPERB. Many growers consider the Superb the best ever-bearing variety, but we find the Progressive ahead of Superb here in Delaware. The Superb is not as good a grower as Progressive, but is ideal for the hill system of growing; neither does it produce as many berries here with us, but the berries are of large size and very handsome. The Superb is not only a good fall-bearing sort, but one of the most profitable varieties to plant for a regular crop.

Price List of Strawberry Plants Spring 1921

SEE PARCEL POST RATES PAGE 25.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES.

	Per 1,000
Progressives	\$10.00
Superb	10.00
EARLY TO MID-SEASON.	
Klondyke	5.00
Kelloggs Premier	6.00
Early Ozark	5.00
Missionary	5.00
Early Jersey Giant	5.00
Campbells Early	6.00
MID-SEASON TO LATE.	
Glen Mary	5.00
Haverland	6.00
Bubach	5.00
Parsons Beauty	5.00
Tennessee Prolific	6.00
Carsican	5.00
New York	5.00

PRICES FOR LESS THAN 1,000 PLANTS.

Varities priced at the following amounts per thousand, we sell in smaller numbers as follows :

	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$5.00
	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000
25 Plants	.60	.50	.45	.40	.30
50 Plants	.90	.80	.70	.60	.50
75 Plants	1.25	1.05	1.00	.80	.70
100 Plants	1.60	1.30	1.25	1.00	.90
150 Plants	2.05	1.65	1.60	1.25	1.15
200 Plants	2.50	2.00	1.90	1.50	1.40
250 Plants	2.95	2.35	2.25	1.75	1.60
300 Plants	3.40	2.70	2.65	2.00	1.80
350 Plants	3.80	3.05	2.90	2.25	2.00
400 Plants	4.20	3.40	3.25	2.50	2.20
450 Plants	4.60	3.70	3.50	2.75	2.35
500 Plants	5.00	4.00	3.75	3.00	2.50
1,000 Plants	10.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN LARGE LOTS

	Per 1,000
Ryckman	5.00
Oswego	5.00
Wm. Belt	5.00
Senator Dunlap	6.00
Dr. Burrill	6.00
Success	6.00
LATE TO VERY LATE.	
Brandywine	5.00
Gandy	5.00
Mascot	5.00
Chesapeake	8.00
Big Joe (Joe Johnson)	5.00
Lupton Late	5.00
Sample	6.00
Aroma	6.00
Stevens Late Champion	5.00
Rewastico	5.00
Nick-Ohmer	6.00

IMPORTANT.

All plants are tied in bundles of 26 for 25. We do not sell less than 25 strawberry plants of any one variety. Follow above scale prices when making up your order; we cannot sell a smaller number of plants of several varieties at the 1,000 rate.

We quote special prices to large growers. Our plants are mostly new land grown. We fill orders only from one year beds that have never fruited and have received proper fertilizing and cultivating; weeds and grasses are positively not allowed to grow with them.

Gentlemen:—

I have received the shipment of flowers, etc., in excellent condition. I wish to say that I am greatly pleased with the condition, and the excellent quality of the flowers. Yours respectfully,

JAMES CLIMALDI,

May 7th, 1920.

Philadelphia, Pa.

We accept Liberty Bonds at face value in payment for Nursery Stock

When sending your bonds to us, be sure to send them by registered mail

STATE OF DELAWARE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE Certificate of Nursery Inspection

To Whom it May Concern:

This certifies that I have this day examined the nursery stock and premises of G. E. Bunting & Sons, Selbyville, Delaware, and that said nursery stock is apparently free from crown gall, peach yellows, peach rosette, the San Jose scale and all other plant diseases and insects of a seriously dangerous nature, that may be transferred on nursery stock.

This certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Agriculture for cause, and it is invalid after August 31, 1921, and does not include nursery stock not grown on above named premises unless such stock is covered by certificate of a State or Government officer and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture.

Dover, Del., September 27, 1920.

WESLEY WEBB, Inspector.

PEACH TREES

We are offering only a limited number of varieties, ones that you can depend on giving you a good crop of fruit, we do not think it worth while to propagate a large number of varieties, when a few of the best varieties will make more money for our customers. The peach crop is quite sure if you give your trees proper attention. To succeed in growing fruit, first of all plant good trees, give them correct pruning, frequent spraying, proper cultivation, good fertilizing, careful picking and attractive packing, by so doing your orchard will give you profit year after year. Our peach trees are budded with buds cut from our bearing orchards, we know they are true-to-name. For spraying instructions, consult your County Agent or Experiment station in your State.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES.		Each	10
Small size, 1 yr. 2-3 feet	-----	.40	\$3.50
Medium size, 1 yr. 3-4 feet	-----	.50	\$4.50
Largest size, 1 yr. 4-6 feet	-----	.60	\$5.50

Write for special prices on peach trees in quantities of 50 or more

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 25 of one kind at the 10 rate.



A Basket of Fancy Elberta

Champion. Ripens early in August. A freestone when fully ripe, very large of good quality, flesh rich creamy white, delicious and sweet, very firm.

Chairs Choice. Ripens September 1st. Freestone. Fruit of large size, deep yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow of the sweetest grape flavor.

Frances. Freestone. Ripens last of August. A seedling of Elberta and of same size and quality, skin yellow with red blush, flesh yellow.

Iron Mountain. Ripens September 1st. Freestone. Fruit is of large size, color white.

A regular bearer.

Carmen. A freestone when fully ripe. Ripens July 15th to August 1st. Fruit is large, rich, creamy white and pink. Very hardy. The best one for early market.

J. H. Hale. One of the best sorts for market or garden. Fruit is very large, round, quality excellent. Skin yellow finely colored, flesh yellow, sweet and melting. Ripens just before the Elberta. A very good one.

Greensboro. Ripens here from June 25th to July 10th. Large white peach with red cheek, flesh rich and melting; tree a strong grower. Freestone.

Belle of Georgia. Ripens early in August. Freestone. Holds the same prominent position among the white peaches as Elberta does among the yellow. Very productive of large, oblong, creamy white fruit, with red blush next to the sun.

Ray. Tree a fine grower. Fruit ripens early in August, of large size, very productive, white with red blush. Freestone. A very good one.

Elberta. Ripens in Delaware August 15th. Very large Freestone. Skin golden yellow, with fine red cheek, flesh is yellow, juicy and extremely high flavored. A great success the country over.

Hiley. Ripens about a week before the Belle of Georgia, also a seedling of the Belle. Tree very hardy; a large creamy white peach with rich blush on sunny side; a long keeper and good shipper. Freestone.

White Heath Cling. Fruit extra large and roundish, flesh white and exceedingly juicy. A fine late peach for canning purposes; will keep a long time after being taken from the tree. Ripens September 10th to 25th.

Crawford's Early. Freestone. Large, oblong, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich, excellent flavor.

Mayflower. Trees are thrifty. Fruit good size, red all over, very firm. Ripens June 25th to July 4th.

Crawford's Late. Ripens with Chair's Choice. Freestone. High quality and very large size; flesh deep yellow; skin yellow with a broad dark red cheek.

Red Georgia. Tree a strong grower. Flesh of fruit is blood red. Fine for pickeling. Ripens September 20th to October 1st. Perfect clingstone.



STAYMEN'S WINESAP

APPLE TREES

The price of apples is always high and it seems impossible for growers to supply the demand. It is the only fruit grown in the temperate zone that is matured at any season of the year without resorting to artificial means of preservation. The apple is the healthiest of all fruits. Its numerous seasons of ripening extend throughout the summer and autumn months, they can also be had during the winter months in their natural form.

Prices of Apple Trees		Each	10		Each	10
1 Year 2-3 feet__	.50	\$4.50		2 Year 4½-6 feet	.65	\$6.00
1 Year 3-4 feet__	.55	5.00		2 Year 5-7 feet__	.75	7.00
1 Year 4½-6 feet	.65	6.00				

Write for special prices on apple trees in quantities of 50 or more

Staymen's Winesap. November to April, but keeps well to May. A profitable sort to grow for market, and the best for home use. Large in size, fine appearance, good flavor, juicy and crisp, color red. A great success.

Grimes Golden. Very large, skin golden yellow; flesh tender and crisp. A very good fall apple. September to January. Grown in all sections of the country.

Northwestern Greening. Fruit large, color green, which turns yellow at full maturity; flesh yellow, tender and juicy.

York Imperial. A very good one, trees come into bearing early, and bears a good crop each year. Skin bright yellow covered with bright red and striped, very large. Suitable to any part of the country.

Jonathan. Most beautiful of all apples. Season November to April. Fruit medium to large, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red, fine grained, tender and finely flavored.

Winesap. Medium to large size. Red color; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with rich high flavor; quality very good. November to May.



Apple trees coming 2-year old. Some of the stock we are offering this spring

Yellow Transparent. Fruit medium to large with a brilliant waxy skin; flesh is tender, crisp and juicy, color yellow. Summer apple growing offers a large profit to the fruit grower, and the Yellow Transparent is the variety to plant.

Rome Beauty. Very hardy. Fruit large, almost entirely covered with bright red, of highest quality. December to March. A very good one.

Baldwin. Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, sub-acid, good flavor; very vigorous and productive. The best all-round winter apple for New England and Northern States. Splendid keeper. December to March.

Red Astrachan. Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. Free a vigorous grower. A good bearer. August.

Tolman's Sweet. A splendid winter sweet apple. Color yellow, good cooking apple, bears when young.

Wealthy. Fall. Almost solid red. Flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy fine grained. A good keeper.

Delicious. Winter apple. Keeps well, color red and yellow, fine grained, and quite juicy, flavor slightly acid, but very good. A good apple for either home use or market.

Sweet Bough. A fine summer apple. Yellow with bluish. Very sweet.

Winter Banana. Size large, golden yellow, and beautifully shaded with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. Season November to January.

Maiden Blush. One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. October.

Northern Spy. Large, bright, light red and yellow. Flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree strong grower. November to March.

Wolf River. Winter. Exceedingly large and handsome. Skin is a bright yellow, mottled and blushed with deep red. Remarkably good shipper.

Early Harvest. Ripens in August. Medium size; pale yellow, fine flavor. Tree a moderate grower and a good bearer.

McIntosh. Medium size, nearly covered with a bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.

Spitzenburg. Winter. Medium size, round; dark red almost all over; firm, crisp, sub-acid. One of the very richest flavored of all apples.

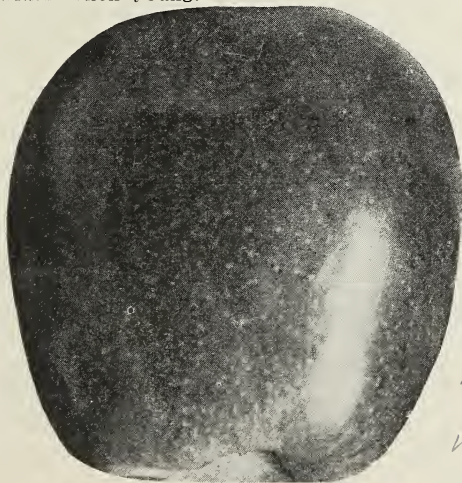
Williams Early Red. Among the earliest to ripen, and the largest of all early apples, a better name for it is "Big Red Apple". Flesh is white, juicy and slightly tart, tender and crisp. A very good one, like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.

Dutchess. Very hardy grower, fruit medium size, red striped, the bright red is shaded with crimson. A very good early apple.

Paragon. (Mammoth Black Twig.) One of the very best winter apples. Extra large in size, skin smooth, yellowish covered with red. Quality excellent. Will keep until summer apples come.

FLORENCE (Crab). Large, handsome crimson, splashed with dark red; good grower, very prolific and one of the best. September.

Hyslop. (Crab Apple). Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red. Very prolific. September.



DELICIOUS—Rightly named



Looking across a block of our 1-year old grape vines.

CHERRY TREES

Prices of Cherry Trees	Each	Ten
2 Year 5 to 6 feet-----	\$1.15	\$10.50

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 25 of one kind at the 10 rate.

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Black; very large, rich and sweet. Productive. Ripens last of June.

Governor Wood. Yellow with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious, very fine, large, roundish, depresses at stem; productive, early.

Baldwin. Ripens in early June. Large, dark red; splendid variety.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Flesh tender, juicy, good flavor. Mahogany color.

Napoleon. Yellow tinged with red. Good shipper.

SOUR CHERRIES

Montmorency. Large, bright shining red; acid, hardy and productive. Late.

Early Richmond. Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. June.

English Morello. Large size. Color dark red, quality very good. Late.

PLUM TREES

Prices of Plum Trees	Each	Ten
2 Years 5 to 6 feet-----	\$1.15	\$10.50

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 25 of one kind at the 10 rate.

Bradshaw. Large size, flesh yellowish green, juicy and sweet; skin dark violet red. Ripens middle of August.

Green Gage. Skin pale green. Excellent. An old standard variety.

German Prune. Dark purple or blue, juicy, rich, of best quality. September.

Shropshire Damson. Medium size fruit, produced in thick clusters or groups. Tree a strong grower, and very productive of dark purple colored plums. October.

Red June. Ripens first of August, fruit large, flesh light lemon yellow, half cling; slightly sub-acid and of good quality. Very productive.

Burbank. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh juicy and pleasant. Ripens middle of August. Productive.

Abundance. Fruit very large and showy; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and sweet. A good market variety. July.

Dear Sirs:—

My trees (order No. 5177) reached me on Friday, the 25th, in very good condition.

Sincerely,

GEO. W. GREEN,
New Jersey.

Dear Sirs:—

Trees and shrubbery reached us in perfect condition. Am very much pleased.

Yours,

Apr. 7th, 1920.

WM. H. DIETRICH,
Camden, N. J.

PLANTING AND PRUNING DIRECTIONS

CSN 10-18 1921



How to Prepare Fruit Trees for Planting

UNITED LITHO. & Ptg. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Illustrations showing how they should be pruned before planting. In each case an example is given of an unpruned and pruned tree. No. 1, **Standard**, with stem or trunk three to four feet clear of branches. Standard Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums have usually this form. No. 2, **Peach Tree**. No. 3, **Dwarf Pear**. The usual appearance of trees, two to three years from bud, prepared for training in pyramidal form. No. 4, **Quince Tree**.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "The Fruit Garden," or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. **THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—For fruit trees the soil should be **dry**, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

2nd. **THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.**—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form, and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees.—These, as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Dwarf Trees, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz., the growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no **side branches** should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterward be perfected.

3rd. **PLANTING.**—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of the water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting **too deep**; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that **all the stock** be under the ground, and **no more**. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. **STAKING.**—If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. **MULCHING.**—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. **AFTER-CULTURE.**—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing age.

Treatment of Trees that have been frozen in the Packages or Received during Frosty Weather.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should always be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the top will afford good protection.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

HOW TO PLANT

PREPARATION OF ROOTS.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

PREPARATION OF THE TOP.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

TREES with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but *Arbor Vitæ* and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking and after-culture, same as for fruit trees (see Hints in Fruit Department).

PRUNING

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care, to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

SHEARING may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees and shrubs.

PRUNING SHRUBS

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Duetzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilaes, Althæas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

PRUNING EVERGREENS

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This should be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

ROSES

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, ETC.

When to plant.—If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer fall planting for all hardy kinds. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and firmly pressed in with the foot, taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning.—All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

Protection.—All Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth, or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

Insects.—If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled.

The vapor of tobacco is very effective in destroying insects. It is customary to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects such as the saw fly, larvæ, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew.—This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur or soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES

GROWERS OF QUALITY TREES AND PLANTS

SELBYVILLE, DEL.

We make a specialty of furnishing Nurserymen and Dealers with True to Name Strawberry Plants.

We are located in the Largest Strawberry Center in the Country.

Reference: Baltimore Trust Co., and Selbyville National Bank, Dunn's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

G. E. BUNTING

C. A. BUNTING

WM. E. BUNTING

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Office: No. 35 R 21



WE GROW AND SELL

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, Asparagus Roots, Grape Vines and Berry Plants, California Privet, Barberry Thunbergii, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS OF BEST QUALITY BY THE MILLION
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SELBYVILLE, DEL.,

All quotations are for immediate acceptance subject to stock being sold and without liability to us should injury befall the stock from frost, flood, hail, fire or other causes beyond our control.

We are in receipt of your inquiry asking for our latest catalogue which we are pleased to mail you to-day.

We allow 5 per cent, discount from catalogue prices on all nursery stock listed; this discount will pay transportation charges on your order if you are near us and if at a far distance it will help out considerably in paying such.

We wish to call your attention to the bearing age fruit trees offered by some nurserymen, can supply such trees ourselves but do not want to mislead and disappoint our customers. We state frankly that these trees are what we and most other nurserymen term as left overs, that is, they are trees which the nurserymen have received no orders for at the proper age to dig; they should have been dug when two or three years old and thrown into the brush pile if there was no sale for them, but they have been left standing in the nursery neglected until they are five to six years old. Such trees will not transplant successfully as a one or two year old tree, the younger trees too, make a wonderful growth and will successfully fruit as early as the older trees, and will make much healthier, long-lived trees, because the large trees which have been left neglected in the nursery row until they truly are of bearing age but not bearing size and are an inferior class of trees as they have been crowded in the nursery row and as mentioned before neglected, which makes them invaluable to transplant and are very hard to get to live.

We accept Liberty Bonds of all issues at face value but no cash discount is allowed when payment of nursery stock is made by bonds.

Thanking you for your inquiry and assuring you that if your order is placed with us it will receive our prompt personal attention.

Yours very truly,

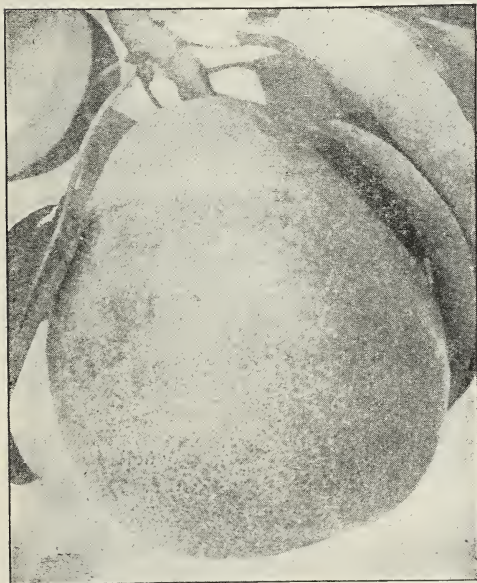
C. A. B.-E. L. L.

G. E. BUNTING & SONS.



Grape vines growing in our nursery. They are coming 1-year old. Photographed Sept. 1, 1920.
If you are in the market for grape vines believe we can please you.

PEAR TREES



KIEFFER—One of the most profitable

Prices of Pear Trees	Each	Ten
2 Years 5 to 6 feet	\$1.15	\$10.50

✓ **Bartlett.** Season last of August to September 15th. Good strong grower, flesh is white, fine grained, luscious, large and buttery, has a rich, melting flavor and very sweet.

✓ **Clapps Favorite.** Summer. Fruit large, of yellow lemon color, spotted with brown dots; flesh fine, rich and sweet. A very good one.

✓ **Kieffer.** One of the most profitable market pears. It is an abundant and regular bearer. Good shipper. Fruit large, color yellow with red cheek. Will produce ten bushels of pears to the tree when ten years old, begins fruiting successfully when three years old. Season October.

✓ **Seckel.** Medium size, skin rich, yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek when fully ripe; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Summer.

QUINCE TREES.

Prices of Quince Trees.	Each	Ten
First Class 4 feet	\$1.15	\$10.50

✓ **Champion.** Tree strong grower, produces a good crop every year. Fruit is large and of good quality. Cooks as tender as an apple. October.

✓ **Bourgeat.** Large, golden yellow, fine quality, tree healthy, a good one.

✓ **ORANGE.** Good size. Heavy bearer. Flesh orange yellow.

NECTARINE TREES

	Each	10
1st-Class 4-5 feet	\$1.00	\$9.00

✓ **Boston.** Large size, skin and flesh bright yellow. Very popular. July.

APRICOT TREES.

Prices 2 year 4 to 5 feet	\$1.00 each
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✓ **Aeme.** Large size, orange skin, and flesh. The best Apricot. July.



A hoeing scene in our nursery .

GRAPE VINES

No home should be without grapes. They are planted anywhere and everywhere, to trail on fences, sides of houses, etc. Grapes when planted in such manner grow without any care. Even people who live in crowded towns and cities can grow grapes. They are also a paying crop to grow for market.



CONCORD—The most popular grape

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 Year No. 1	.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
1 Year No. 1	.25	2.00	15.00	135.00
1 Year No. 2	.20	1.50	11.00	100.00

✓ **Concord.** The most popular black variety of grapes in America. The bunch is large, shouldered and compact, skin is tender, flesh juicy and sweet. Succeeds well all parts of the country. Extremely productive, produces abundantly in the nursery row on three year vines.

✓ **Niagara.** Fruit is white, juicy, tender and melting, sweet; very productive. The very best white grape.

✓ **Catawba.** Bunch large shouldered. The standard red grape. Very productive.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Price. Strong two year, 12c each; \$1.00 for 10; \$2.25 for 25; \$7.00 per 100.

Myatts Linnaeus. Early, large, tender and of good quality.

Dear Sirs:—

Received my order and thank you for such prompt shipment, and my plants look very nice, and was packed lovely for shipment.

Yours truly,

W. S. MATT,
Pennsylvania.

May 12th, 1920.

Dear Sirs:—

I have received the shade trees and fruit trees in good condition, and I was very much pleased with your stock, and next spring will order more. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRANCES COREY,
Pennsylvania.

May 18th, 1920.



DOWNING—Very large with unsurpassed quality.

GOOSEBERRIES

2 yr. No. 1

Each	10	100
.35	\$2.75	\$20.00

✓ **Josselyn.** Fruit some larger than Downing, but not quite so productive, quality very good, largely planted.

✓ **Downing.** Very large, quality unsurpassed. Bush of vigorous growth and free from disease.

CURRENTS

2 yr. No. 1

Each	10	100
.35	\$2.75	\$20.00

1 to 4 of a kind are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 100 rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

✓ **Fay's Prolific.** Berries large and rather dark red, juicy and sweet, a good market variety.

✓ **Victoria.** Fruit red, and very fancy; a strong grower.

✓ **Wilder.** Berries large to very large, bright red, with a mild flavor. Very hardy grower, and heavy cropper, considered by many the best.

DEWBERRIES

Price No. 1 Plants, 10c each; 60c for 10; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.50 for 100; \$30.00 for 1000.

✓ **Lucretia.** Extremely productive of berries as large as the largest Blackberries, ripens 2 weeks before Blackberries. Dewberries are same as blackberries, except vines of Dewberries run on the ground while blackberry canes grow up.

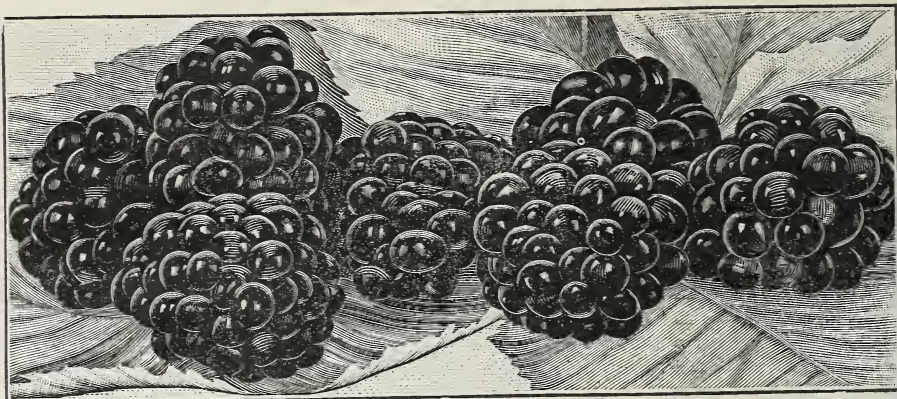
There is big money made in growing dewberries.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

IMPORTANT.

When trees are received and you are not ready to plant, bed them out until you are ready, When doing this dig a trench deep enough to admit all roots, and cover with mellow earth, extending well up the bodies of the trees.



EVERY GARDEN SHOULD HAVE BLACKBERRIES IN IT.

BLACKBERRIES

Price, No. 1 Plants, 15c each; 90c for 10; \$1.50 for 25; \$5.00 for 100; \$40. per 1000.

Eldorado. Jet Black. Berries are large to very large, of finest quality. Plants are vigorous and seldom fail to produce a bumper crop.

Snyder. (Black). Fruit large, quality good. Plants strong growers. An old favorite.

RASPBERRIES

Price No. 1 Plants, 10c. each; 60c. for 10; \$1.15 for 25; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 for 1000.

St. Regis. (Everbearing). Ripens with the earliest, and continues on young canes until Autumn. Color red, flesh firm and meaty. Largely planted.

Plum Farmer. (Black). The largest of all black Raspberries. Quality of fruit unsurpassed. Good for both home use and market.

Cuthbert. (Red). The best red Raspberry. Heavy yielder of large solid fruit. Plant is a very vigorous grower. Fine for market and table use.

Royal Purple. (Early Purple). Fruit large and of good quality, plants strong growers, wonderfully productive.

MULBERRIES

2 years old, 5 to 6 feet; 75c. each. \$6.00 for 10.

Russian. Tree is a splendid grower, soon attains good size, fruit very heavy regularly, a good crop of the most delicious Mul-

berries. Trees bear when quite young, beginning the second year in the Nursery row.

NUT TREES

Nut trees are valuable, useful and ornamental. No home should be without them. They are valuable as shade and ornamental trees, as well as the nuts they produce.

Butternut. Tree makes very rapid growth, and bears heavily of large, longish nuts. Very pleasing for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernal. Price, 6-7 feet trees, 70c each; 8-9 feet, \$1.00 each.

Japan Walnut. Very hardy, makes quick growth, bears abundantly when young, produces large nuts of best quality. Price, 5-6 feet trees, 75c each, 6-7 feet, \$1.00 each.

English Walnut. Well known, justly popular, very hardy, will stand the extreme cold, produces abundantly. 4-5 feet, \$1.50 each; 3-4 feet, \$1.00 each; 2-3 feet, 50c each.

Pecan. Well known, justly popular. Very large nuts, 50 to the lb. 4-5 feet trees, 75c each.

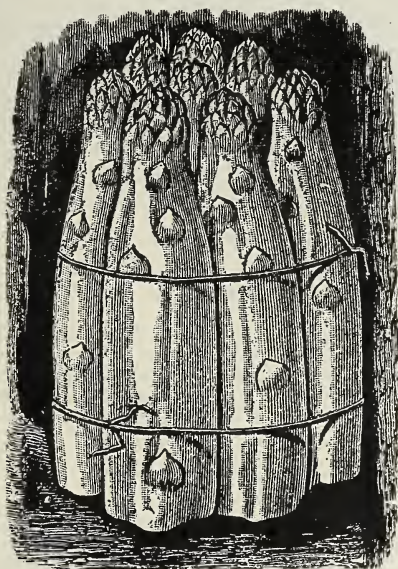
American Sweet Chestnut. Flowers in June. Nuts sweeter than other kind; the best chestnut in existence. 2-3 feet tree, 50c.

THE VARIETIES OF PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY AND QUINCE TREES WE OFFER ARE SELECTED VARIETIES. THEY ARE THE BEST BY TEST OF A NUMBER OF VARIETIES. YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THE FRUIT THEY PRODUCE.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A SPARAGUS is one of the most profitable crops grown. It is in great demand in all markets always selling for very high prices. The demand is much greater than the supply as asparagus has not been extensively planted as many other farm products. It will thrive in all localities and on any soil that will produce general farm crops. To have it real early it should be planted on light soil. The sprouts are not usually cut for market until the second year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall or spring. Plant from 4 to 5 inches deep covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and cover the remainder as the plants grow. The rows should be 3 feet apart with plants set 1 foot apart in the row. Broadcast about 5 bushels of salt and 300 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre in March and give it a good top-dressing of stable manure in November. The profits from asparagus are wonderful. It is ready for market in April and May and the income derived from it is especially appreciated at this time of the year. The roots give a splendid crop each year for 20 years. It is successfully planted during March, April and May, also during the fall months.

	25	50	100	500	1000
2 year, No. 1	50	.85	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$8.00
1 year, No. 1	40	.60	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$6.00



Palmetto. Of Southern origin. Very large and productive. Most extensively planted of all asparagus.

Conover's Colossal. An old variety, well known in all localities. Large and makes a rapid growth. Very popular.

Barr's Mammoth. Early and very large; makes a rapid growth. A general favorite.

Giant Argenteuil. This variety is largely grown in France. Stalks are immense size, rich and tender. Earlier than the other varieties.

We have for this spring delivery an extra large stock of both one and two year old roots and will quote very attractive prices on large orders. We are offering nothing but the best varieties under cultivation.

Dear sirs: I received my plants last week in fine condition. I got them the same day they arrived at the Express office and planted them at once, and they certainly are starting off nice.

Yours truly, Ross C. Core,

April 16, 1919 Penna.

Gentlemen:—

October 26, 1920.

I received the fall price list sent me, which I thank you for also. When your catalogue comes out, please send me one.

Let me say that the trees that you sold me in the spring of 1918 and 1919 all lived and I am well pleased with them. The trees that I planted in 1918 had a nice lot of fruit on them last spring, but it all dropped off of the trees being young. I expect a good crop of apples next year, 1920. I also expect a lot of peaches. My trees are planted on my place at Maple Shade, N. J. I intended to write you in the spring of 1919, but neglected to do so. If you care to use my name as a testimonial, you may do so as I am well pleased with my trees.

Wishing you every success in the future, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM GOODWIN.

Dear Sirs:—

I received the strawberry plants and was well pleased with them.

They were in good shape and were very nice. Next spring if all is all right, we will send for some trees and vines.

Respectfully yours,

SHERMAN KNAPP,

Pennsylvania.

May 9th, 1920.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed please find another small order. Your privet, fruit trees and grape vines shipped me last year opened up O. K. Did not lose a tree, vine or plant.

I have nothing but praise for your stock.

Very truly yours,

H. J. CAPEHART,

Feb. 4th, 1920.

West Virginia.



SILVER MAPLE



Lombardy Poplar and California Privet

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Compare a home with shade trees, Evergreens, Flowering shrubs, Roses, etc., planted on the lawn, with one barren of trees, etc., bring these two pictures to your mind, which home would you prefer. The one beautified by the Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, etc., "Of course". The Evergreens and Shrubs make the home more attractive, while the Shade trees help make up this appearance, and keep the lawn and dwelling both cool during the hot summer days.

Such plantings are never forgotten by people who in childhood played under the trees. DUTY TO YOUR FAMILY URGES YOU TO PLANT.

Norway Maple. A large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green foliage. Very hardy, and extensively planted.

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$90.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.75	16.00	
10 to 12 feet.....	2.25	20.00	

Silver Maple. Produces a quick shade. The leaves on top are light green, underneath the leaves same shade as bright silver, and as the sweet summer breeze approaches them, the silver and green flashes are very attractive. Extensively planted.

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 feet.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	9.00	75.00

Catalpa Speciosa. Very fast grower, makes a shade within 2 to 3 years. Leaves are very large, many measuring 5 inches across, extensively planted where a quick shade is desired. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc. Flowers white in summer.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

Lombardy Poplar. Makes fast growth, does not spread, a tall spire-like tree, altogether planted at the entrance to drive ways, and to mark boundary lines. Unsurpassed for its purpose.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.
10 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 10.

American Elm. A fine wide spreading tree, of very dark green leaves, very extensively planted, and considered by many the best shade tree in the world. Entirely hardy and succeeds in any location.

	Each	10
7 to 8 feet.....	.75	\$ 6.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	9.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	11.00

Schwedleri Maple. Has three changes of dress in a season. Spring, purple and crimson, summer dark green, autumn brown and red. For lawn planting it has no equal for beauty. Largely planted by those who want something extra.

8 to 10 feet ----- \$2.50 each



NORWAY MAPLE.

Japan Blood Red Maple. Leaves extremely bright red, also bark of the tree is red. Grows in shrub form, not for shade. Unquestionably as an ornament for the lawn it is without an equal.

Price, 2-3 feet specimens----- \$4.00 each

Catalpa Bungeii. See picture. A pleasing lawn tree of formal appearance, no lawn is complete without this tree. Dwarf habit of growing.

Price, 6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads, \$2.00 each, \$17.50 for 10.



CATALPA BUNGEII



NORWAY SPRUCE

All evergreens balled and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting.

Oriental Plane. Has a very wide round topped head, thick branches, rapid grower. A good one for either street or lawn planting.

Price, 7-8 feet, 75c each, \$7.00 for 10.
8-10 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

Horse Chestnut. Flowers white, leaves dark green. Makes a beautiful lawn tree. Very compact.

5 to 6 feet, 75c. each.

WEeping TREES

Wisconsin Weeping Willow. Forms a large round headed tree, one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Will thrive in any locality, you would like some of these trees on your grounds.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	9.00	
12 to 14 feet.....	1.50	13.00	

Purple Rivers Beech. A blood-leaved tree, attractive for lawn planting, retains its foliage through the winter. 4-5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch. One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees for the lawn. Famed for its beauty and graceful habit of growing.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each.

Mulberry Teas Weeping. This is a valuable tree for the lawn, is wonderfully ornamental, and fruits every year a heavy crop of the most delicious mulberries, fruits heavily on young trees the second year after transplanting. It is truly an ornamental and fruit tree combined. Price, 5 foot stems, 2 year heads, \$2.25 each.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are valuable trees to plant on your grounds. During summer evergreens are as attractive as other trees, but not until the Winter days approach us is the Evergreen so much admired, they are never quite so beautiful as when branches are bowed with banks of white snow. A few Evergreens planted on your grounds will also create warmth and save fuel.

All evergreens are balled and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting, before planting soak this ball thoroughly in water, cutting the tying cords, plant with ball intact. Water thoroughly for the first days if soil is dry. 1 to 4 of a kind are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 at the 10 rate.

Norway Spruce. (*P. Excelsia*). Perfectly hardy. Makes a beautiful compact growth. A choice Evergreen and more extensively planted than any other variety of Evergreens.

1½ feet, 90c each; \$8.50 for 10. 2-3 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.50 for 10. 5-6 feet, \$3.00 each; \$27.50 for 10. 6-7 feet, \$3.50 each; \$32.50 for 10.

Douglas Spruce. A choice Evergreen, foliage is dark green to silvery blue, and grows downward. Tips of branches bears three inch cones. Very compact, conical habit of growing.

2-3 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for 10. 3-4 feet, \$1.75 each; \$15.00 for 10. 4-5 feet, \$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10.

Koster's Blue Spruce. Foliage intense silvery blue. The best of all evergreens. Good specimens, 5-6 feet, \$7.50 each.

Colorado Blue Spruce. Foliage blue. Very desirable. 18 inches, \$1.75 each.

Colorado Green Spruce. Same form as Colorado Blue, foliage only occasionally blue. Usual type is light green. Price, 18 inches, \$1.25 each.

American Arborvitae. (*Thuja Occidentalis*). Rather dwarf habit of growing. Its foliage and leaves are flat instead of needle like and sets on edge, color bright green. One of the most extensively planted of all Evergreens. Used as specimens for the lawn, also extensively planted for hedges and screens to break the force of winter winds. Fast grower for the first four years, afterwards dwarf habit of growing.

2-3 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10; 3-4 feet, \$1.50 each; \$12.00 for 10. 4-5 feet, \$2.50 each; \$22.50 for 10. 5-6 feet, \$3.00 each; \$27.50 for 10. 6-7 feet, \$3.50 each; \$32.50 for 10.

Retinospora Compact Cypress. (*Compacta*). Dwarf habit of growing, very compact, green color, fine for formal use on planting at base of house. Prices, 18 inch specimens, \$2.50 each.

Retinospora. (*Pisifera Aurea*). Japanese Golden pea-fruited. Foliage golden green, very slow growing. 18 inch specimens, \$2.00 each.

Japanese Yew. (*T. Cuspidata*). Dwarf dense habit of growing, very hardy, the best of all of the yews. Price, 18 inch specimens, \$3.00 each.

Irish Juniper. The trees form low, dense cones of silvery green. No lawn is complete without at least one of these trees. 2½-3 feet, \$2.00 each; 3-4 feet, \$2.75 each.

Savin Juniper. (*Sabina*). Low growing, very dwarf. Color of foliage dark green, very desirable, never gets large. Price, 18 inch specimens, \$2.00 each.

Dwarf Mountain Pine. (*Mugho*). Very admirable in all evergreen plantings. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat habit of growing, very hardy, foliage dark green, never grows high. 15 inches high by 15 inches broad, \$3.00 each.

Douglas Fir. Very good. Foliage fine compact and attractive. 3-4 feet, \$2.00 each.

Boxwood. (*Suffruticosa*). A very low growing variety, used for window boxes and edgings around beds of shrubbery or along walks, etc. Price, 3-4 inch plants, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Boxwood. (*Sempervirens*). Specially desired for planting as individual specimens on lawns or in tubs. Trimmed as pyramidal form. Price, 12-18 inches, \$2.00 each.

White Pine. (*Strobus*). A valuable evergreen. Has regular whorls of horizontal branches. 1½ feet, 90c each; \$8.50 for 10. 2 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.50 for 10. 6-7 feet, \$3.00 each.

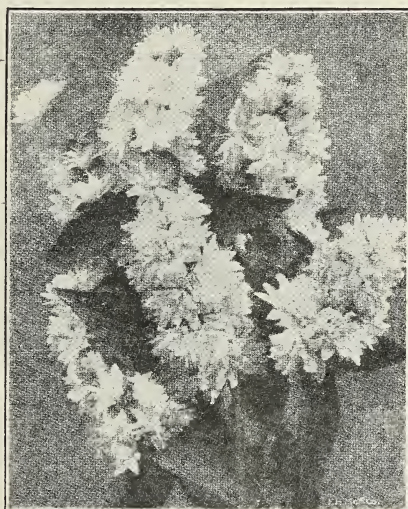
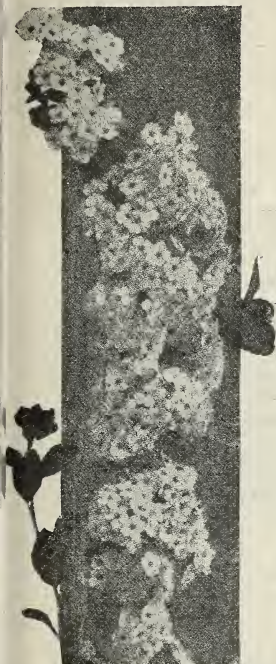
Scotch Pine. (*Sylvestrus*). Foliage blueish green, very neat in growth, desirable in all evergreen plantings.

1½ feet, 90c each; \$8.50 for 10. 2½ feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.50 for 10. 3 feet, \$1.25 each; \$11.00 for 10. 6 feet, \$3.00 each.



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

Let Buntings' Shrubs Beautify Your Home



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

DUETZIA CRENATA

BUTTERFLY BUSH

FLOWERING SHRUBS

We are growing a selected list of the best flowering shrubs, no lawn is complete without them. In our list one may select a few varieties which will give flowers from early Spring until late fall. Before planting cut back about half the tops which insures plants living, and gives them a fine compact, symmetrical top for the future.

Spiraea Van Houttei. Plant grows about 5-6 feet high and has long splendid branches that gracefully droop with their foliage and flowers. Extensively planted as specimens on lawns, borders and hedges. White flowers in May. 2 yr. 3-4 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 for 10. 1 yr. 2 feet, 30c each—\$2.50 for 10.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. Dwarf habit of growing. Very dense; fine for base planting. Blooms in great profusion the entire summer and fall. Rose pink flowers. Price, No. 1, 3 foot plant, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Duetzia Crenata. Flowers pinkish white, very compact growth, June. 3 yrs. 5-6 feet, 60c each; \$5.50 for 10. 2 yrs. 4-5 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10. 2 yrs. 3-4 feet, 40c each; \$3.00 for 10.

Duetzia Lemoine. Somewhat dwarf habit of growing. In June the plants are literally covered with snow white flowers. Price, 3-4 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 for 10.

Duetzia Pride of Rochester. Double white flowers, slightly tinged with rose. June. Prices, 3 years, 5-6 feet, 60c each, \$5.50 for 10. 2 years, 4-5 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10. 2 years, 3-4 feet, 40c each; \$3.00 for 10.

Duetzia Gracilis. Dwarf only 2-3 feet when grown, fine for planting in groups on the lawn and for borders. Pure white flowers in June. Price, 3 years, 2-3 feet, strong plants, 50c each, \$4.00 for 10.

Hydrangea Arboresceus Grandiflora. Hills of Snow). Begins to flower in June and continues until October. Flowers large snow white, 2-3 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Hydrangea Otaksa Hortensia. Fine for planting near the dwelling. Flowers generally blue with a few exceptions they are a delicate pink. Blooms in great profusion all the summer. A Japanese variety. Price, 2 years, strong plants, 75c each, \$7.00 for 10.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Well known and justly popular. Flowers are borne on huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long. Pure white first, afterwards changing to pink. Begins blooming in August and flowers hang on until winter. Price, 2-3 feet, 65c each; \$6.00 for 10. 1½-2 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 for 10.

Tree Shaped Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Trained in nursery to tree form. Very popular. Price, 4-5 feet trees, \$1.50 each.

Butterfly Bush. (Buddleia). Summer Lilac. A beautiful shrub from Japan, bearing sweet scented flowers of a rosy lilac color. Flowers borne by the hundreds on flower beds which are 8-12 inches long. Blooms in great profusion from early summer until cold weather. Price, 3-4 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 for 10. 2 years, 3-4 feet, 60c each; \$5.00 for 10. (Note—Before shipping it is necessary for us to cut back the tops to avoid damaging plant when packing.)

Snowball. (Viburnum Moole). Favorite shrub with globular clusters of white flowers. Bloom in May. Price, 2-3 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 for 10.

Japan Snowball. A new variety from China. It surpasses the old variety in several respects. Pure white flowers, 3-4 inches across. 2-3 feet, 50c each; \$4.50 for 10.

White Lilac. Delicate white flowers, shaded with purple. Blooms in May. 2-3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Chas. X. Lilac. Well known favorites; purplish red flowers. Price, 2-3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Weigela Eva Rathke. Flowers are deep garnet red and are produced in abundance throughout the entire summer and autumn. 2-3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Weigela Rosea. Bright rose colored flowers in June. Plant very hardy, branches droop with their load of flowers. Price, 2-3 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Raspberry Thunbergii. See description and prices page —

Blue Dogwood. Flowers white, blooms in June. Bark blueish green. Price, 2-3 feet plants, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

Red Dogwood. Flowers red, blooms in June. Price, 3-4 feet plants, extra strong, \$1.25 each.

Honeysuckle. Pink Tartarian. Grows bush form. Intensely sweet-scented and good bloomer. Price, 2-3 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Althea. (Rose of Sharon). One of the best shrubs planted. Begins blooming early summer and continues through the Autumn months. Plant grows upright, very hardy. We have them double and single flowering of red, white and blue. Price, 2-3 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Golden Bell. (Forsythia Fortunei). Bell shaped, deep yellow flowers in April before leaves appear, very attractive owing to time of flowering. Price, 4-5 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Weeping Golden Bell. (Forsythia Fortunei). Long drooping branches, covered with showy golden yellow, flowers in April. Price, 3-4 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.

Golden Bell. (Forsythia Intermedia). Very free flowering of golden yellow blooms which covers the bare branches in April. Price, 3-4 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Flowering Almond. (Amygdalus.) Very popular. Red or White. Price 2-3 feet, 90c each.

Double Flowering Peach. Very desirable. Early spring before leaves appear. Branches are literally covered with large double flowers. Does not fruit. We have them both red and white. Price, 3-4 feet, trees, 70c each.

Cydonia Japonica. (Japan Quince). Medium growing shrub, foliage dark green. During May the plant is in a blaze of color with flowers. Price, 2-3 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Hardy Climbing Shrubs

Wisteria Purple. One of the best ornamental vines, blooms purple in great profusion during spring. Fine for trailing porches, trellises, etc. Price, No. 1 plants, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Wisteria White. Same as Wisteria Purple, except flowers are white. Price, No. 1 plants, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

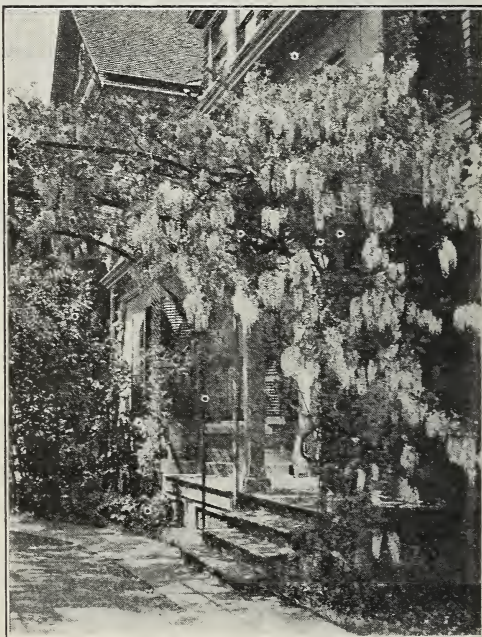
Clematis Paniculata. A splendid climber. Flowers snow white, produced in great numbers during summer and autumn. Extensively planted. Price, strong plants, 60c each.

Blue Myrtle. Price, No. 1 plants, 30c each; \$2.50 for 10.

Crape Myrtle. No. 1 plants, 75c each.

Matrimony Vine. Blooms purple flowers in great profusion from middle summer until freezing weather. Very popular. Price, 2-3 feet plants, 40c each; \$3.00 for 10.

Honeysuckle Halliana. Flowers from May until November, almost an Evergreen, useful for covering trellises and unsightly objects. Price, strong vines, 40c each; \$3.50 for 10.



PURPLE WISTERIA

I would like to say that the trees that I bought from you were received in first class condition and all turned out fine. Very truly yours,

IDNEY B. STEPHENB,
Philadelphia, Pa.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI ROSE

ROSES

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR SUMMER ROSES

2 year, No. 1 Plants.

Price, 70c each; \$6.50 for 10.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snow Queen. Large and fragrant. It is marvelous in its beauty in half opened bud, and in the snow white of the full bloom. A good one. Summer and Autumn bloomer.

Hugh Dickson. Crimson. Very hardy, blooms full, flowers large, and fragrant. Finest rose of its color. Summer and Autumn bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. Large white, with flesh colored center, fragrant Summer and Autumn Bloomer.

Paul Neyron. The largest of all roses, often measuring 5 inches across the bloom. PINK. A free bloomer and hardy grower.

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

2 year strong plants, 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Dorothy Perkins. Rambler. June and July this one produces immense trusses of delightful pink flowers. Hardest of all roses, makes 20 to 30 feet runners in one season.

Dorothy Perkins White. Same as Pink Dorothy, except flowers are snow white.

Crimson Rambler. Deep crimson flowers in immense trusses, very hardy and extensively planted.

Blue Rambler. Deep blue flowers, in immense trusses.

HYBRID TEAS OR EVERBLOOMING ROSES

2 year, No. 1 Plants

70c each; \$6.50 for 10.

Grus An Teplitz. Everblooming. Scarlet crimson. A strong grower. The best ever-bloomer of its color.

La France. Rich sanity peach, changing to deep rose. Large. The sweetest of all. Everblooming.

Killarney. Fine Satiny pink. Perfectly hardy, robust grower. A constant bloomer.

Baby Ramblers. Clear, brilliant ruby rose. Blooms early in June and continues until frost. We have them red, white and pink. 80c. each; \$7.50 for 10.

PEONIES

Festivia Maxima. The best of all peonies. Large bloom, white, with here and there a fleck of crimson. Price, No. 1 plants, 40c each.

Edul Superba. Early, rosy pink, carmine striped. Very good. Price, No. 1 plants, 40c each.

Felix Crouse. Brilliant red. Blooms freely. Price, No. 1 plants, 40c each.

Duchess De Nemours. Pure white blooms, large and full double. Price, No. 1 plants, 40c each.

Dear Sirs:—

Kindly let me know when it is time to set out a Koster's Blue Spruce, also, a Norway Spruce.

If it is time now kindly let me know at once, so I can send you the money for both trees and have them now.

The trees that you sent me in the spring are all living, so I know I can deal with you.

Yours,

PERCY SPENCER,

New Jersey.

July 20th, 1920.



HYDRANGEA—Paniculata Grandiflora

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

See fourth cover page

One of the leading hedge plants and undoubtedly the largest planted of them all; its foliage produces abundantly the deepest, richest green, almost an evergreen; does not shed its foliage until late winter and then only in an exposed condition. Very hardy easily and quickly pruned, you may shape it in any position desired by trimming. They should be planted $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper than they stood in the nursery row; where you set it dig out 12 inches deep and 12 inches wide use some stable manure at the roots (do not use any commercial fertilizer), set the plants if small grade 4 inches apart in the row, if large grade, 6 inches apart in the row, dip the roots in water before planting; after plants are set cut them down to 4 inches from the surface of the ground, this will cause a thick new growth to start, and is very essential for a beautiful hedge, do not cut back again until they have made 10 inches of new growth, when cutting each time allow about 1 to 2 inches above where it was cut before until you get the height desired. After planting spread barn-yard manure at surface of ground; keep free from weeds the first two years, by this time it will get its start, then nature will do the rest. Did you ever realize what an admiring and luxuriant privet Hedge you could secure at a very small cost, and how much it would add to the value of your property? To find the exact number wanted, measure the space where it is to be planted and if set 4 inches apart multiply the number of feet by 3; if planted 6 inches apart multiply the number of feet by 2, this will give the exact number. Our privet is strictly first class, well branched and heavy rooted. Can be successfully set any month in the year that the soil is not frozen, except June, July and August.

	10	100	1000
8 to 12 inches (branched) -----	.75	\$3.50	\$30.00
12 to 18 inches (branched) -----	.90	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 to 24 inches (branched) strong -----	\$1.10	\$5.00	\$45.00
2 to 3 feet (very strong) -----	\$1.25	\$6.00	\$55.00
3 to 4 feet (very strong) -----	\$1.50	\$7.00	\$65.00

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

This is not the variety of Barberry which spreads wheat rust, and can safely be planted.

For a low hedge Japanese Barberry Thunbergii stands at the head of the list, it succeeds without much attention, may be pruned or not just as the owner chooses, without pruning it will form a compact mass, so thick a cat can't get through. Barberry is harder than California Privet. Spring and Summer leaves are very green and attractive; in autumn after most other shrubs are bare, its small oval leaves then assume rich crimson colors and the slender branches droop with their load of bright red berries which hang on until late winter. Owing to its dwarf habit of growing it is also extensively planted for borders, and single and bunched specimens on the lawn, no other shrub or hedge plant surpasses Barberry Thunbergii.

Prices of Japanese Barberry Thunbergii.

	Each	10	100	1000
2 year, 12-18 inch -----	.20	\$1.75	\$14.00	\$130.00
3 year, 19-24 inch -----	.30	\$2.50	\$18.00	\$150.00
4 year, 2-2½ feet -----	.40	\$3.50	\$22.00	\$200.00
4 year, 2½-3 feet -----	.50	\$4.50	\$35.00	\$250.00

Our stock of Barberry has been twice transplanted, and is strictly first class, well branched and heavily rooted.

1 to 4 sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 499 sold at the 100 rate; 500 or more at the 1000 rate.

Dear Sirs:—

I received Privet plants and roses all in good order. I thank you for the stock that I have received. I have recommended you to several of my neighbors. We have the trees planted and they look fine.

Thanking you for your promptness in filling my order, I am, Respectfully yours,

MRS. TOPPING,
West Philadelphia, Pa.

April 21st, 1920.

Gentlemen:—

The two thousand strawberry plants that I ordered of you not long ago come in on time. They were fine and put up in a No. 1 shape. Every plant lived and are growing nice.

I am recommending you to all of my friends here. Very truly yours,

W. G. LANG,
Virginia.

Apr. 29th, 1920.

PARCEL POST

Nursery Stock of all kinds are now admitted to the mails at Parcel Post rates. If you are not certain ask your postmaster which zone Selbyville, Del., is in from you post-office, and figure the amount of postage to send; we are below giving estimates of weight of stock when packed for shipment, also U. S. Parcel Post rates. It seems impossible to figure the exact amount of postage to send, as stock varies in weight, AND WE RECOMMEND if Parcel Post shipment is desired, to remit in full for trees and plants you order at catalogue prices and mark your ORDER SHEET PARCEL POST C. O. D. FOR POSTAGE ONLY. By so doing you pay to your postmaster or R. F. D. Carrier the actual cost of mailing when he delivers the stock to you.

We cannot ship by Parcel Post any Evergreens. We cannot ship by Parcel Post any tree or plant larger than 3-4 feet.

We strongly recommend that Strawberry plants and grape vines be ordered shipped by Parcel Post; extra large orders by express. We recommend express or freight shipments for large orders.

United States Parcels Post Rates.

		First pound	Each additional pound
First Zone—Within 50 miles of	Selbyville, Del.	5 cents	1 cent
Second Zone—50 to 150 miles of	" "	5	1
Third Zone—160 to 300 miles of	" "	6	2
Fourth Zone—300 to 600 miles of	" "	7	4
Fifth Zone—600 to 1000 miles of	" "	8	6
Sixth Zone—1000 to 1400 miles of	" "	9	8
Seventh Zone—1400 to 1800 miles of	" "	11	10
Eighth Zone—Over 1800 miles of	" "	12	12

Estimated Weight of Stock When Packed for Shipment.

100 Dewberry plants-----	10 lbs.	100 Shrubs (3 ft.)-----	75 lbs.
100 Strawberry Plants -----	4 lbs.	100 Rhubarb plants (2 yr.)-----	30 lbs.
100 Blackberry plants -----	14 lbs.	100 Peonies (2 yr.)-----	30 lbs.
100 Raspberry plants -----	14 lbs.	100 Roses (2 yr.)-----	30 lbs.
100 Currant Plants -----	25 lbs.	100 Barberry Thunbergii (small size)	20 lbs.
100 Gooseberry Plants -----	25 lbs.	100 Cal. Privet (small size)-----	20 lbs.
100 Grape Vines (2 yr.)-----	40 lbs.	100 3 ft. trees, fruit or ornamental	75 lbs.
100 Asparagus Roots (2 yr.)-----	10 lbs.		

Gentlemen:—

My order is all safely planted. Arrived in best of condition, and for the prompt arrival and fine plants, you hold the record of all of my orders. And it is a great satisfaction to plant trees that is in leaf and looking as if they had been there for months, and the packing is perfect.

The stamps that you sent for the Scotch broom that you were sold out, I am returning as the exact price of a Grimes Golden apple tree, which I will be greatly pleased if you will send me by parcel post. Our mail man can collect postage due on its arrival.

Thanking you for the same and your careful considerations, I am very pleased to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

MRS. BENJAMIN EAKINS CROWELL,

May 10th, 1920.

Pennsylvania.

Dear Sirs:—

Strawberry plants arrived in excellent condition. Have set them out and all seem to be growing nicely.

Thanking you for your promptness in filling the order, I remain, Very truly yours,

DONALD McPHERSON,

Apr. 15th, 1920.

Westport, California.

Sirs:—

Received roses, and in good condition. Will want more in the spring.

Respectfully,

MRS. B. F. GALLIAGHER,

Oct. 12th, 1920.

Delaware.

Gentlemen:—

My order for hedge has been received by me, and in splendid condition.

Thanking you for same, I am,

Yours truly,

May 13th, 1920.

CAL. KNEER,

Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:—

I received your order O. K., and am very much obliged, everything is in good condition, and I am very much pleased.

Yours truly,

JOHN VIAGOSKI,

Wilmington, Del.

Oct. 20th, 1920.

Gentlemen:—

Thank you very much for sending trees so promptly, and I must say that I am very much pleased with such healthy and strong looking trees.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. CHANEY,

Apr. 20th, 1920.

Chester, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—

Your shipment to hand on the 9th, and was in first class condition, and was more than pleased with them.

Thanking you, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Apr. 18th, 1920.

Maryland.

LINDLEY P. NICHOLAS,



American Arborvitæ growing in our nurseries

Valuable Information.

Distances of planting different kinds of fruit trees, etc., Square method.

Peach trees	18 feet apart each way.
Standard Apple	35 feet apart each way.
Cherry, sour	15 feet apart each way.
Cherry, sweet	20 feet apart each way.
Standard Pear	20 feet apart each way.
Plum	20 feet apart each way.
Grape vines, rows 8 feet apart	8 feet apart in row
Currants and Gooseberries, rows 4 feet apart	4 feet apart in row
Blackberries, rows 6 feet apart	6 feet apart in row
Raspberries and Dewberries, rows 4 feet apart	5 feet apart in row
Strawberries, field culture, rows 4 feet apart	1 foot apart in row
Strawberries, garden culture, rows 2 feet apart	1 foot apart in row
Asparagus, in field, rows 3 feet apart	1 foot apart in row
Asparagus, in beds, rows 1½ feet apart	1 foot apart in rows

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

Trees planted 35 feet apart each way	requires	35 trees to the acre
Trees planted 30 feet apart each way	requires	49 trees to the acre
Trees planted 25 feet apart each way	requires	69 trees to the acre
Trees planted 20 feet apart each way	requires	109 trees to the acre
Trees planted 18 feet apart each way	requires	135 trees to the acre
Trees planted 16 feet apart each way	requires	170 trees to the acre
Trees planted 14 feet apart each way	requires	222 trees to the acre
Trees planted 10 feet apart each way	requires	302 trees to the acre
Trees planted 12 feet apart each way	requires	435 trees to the acre
Trees planted 8 feet apart each way	requires	680 trees to the acre
Trees planted 6 feet apart each way	requires	1,210 trees to the acre
Trees planted 4 feet apart each way	requires	2,722 trees to the acre

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

1 by 1 foot, 43,560	4 by 1 foot 10,500	6 by 1 foot 7,260
2 by 2 feet, 10,890	4 by 2 feet 5,445	6 by 2 feet 3,630
3 by 1 foot, 14,520	5 by 1 foot 8,712	7 by 1 foot 6,122
3 by 2 feet, 7,260	5 by 2 feet 4,356	7 by 2 feet 3,061

Rules For Other Distances

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the nuber of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

Transplanting Directions

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we should earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. We having fulfilled our part by furnishing first class stock in good condition, also giving necessary instructions how to plant and care for it, if any of our customers should lose a part of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it. We guarantee to supply first class stock in good condition, and could we plant and care for it, would willingly insure success with it, **ANYTHING THAT HAS TO BE CULTIVATED IN THE EARTH CAN NO MORE LIVE WITHOUT CULTIVATION, THAN CAN A HUMAN BODY LIVE WITHOUT NOURISHMENT.**

THE PROPER SEASON. For transplanting Nursery stock is during the months of late October, November and December in Autumn, and February, March and April in the Spring.

ON RECEIPT OF TREES. Store in a cool place protected from wind and sun, plant as soon as possible. When stock arrives frozen do not unpack, place same in a room without heat or frost until it thaws out. When trees are received several days or weeks in advance of the date you will be ready to plant, unpack and open the bundles, bed them out until you are ready to plant. When doing this dig a trench deep enough to admit all roots, and cover with mellow earth, extending well up the bodies of the trees. Select spot where no water stands.

ON RECEIPT OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS. If impossible to set the plants as soon as received immediately remove them from the crates open the bundles of plants and bed them in a V-shaped trench, in soft moist soil, preferably in shade of some kind, when bedding do not cover the buds or crowns. Use plenty of water as soon as bedded, if cared for in this way they will keep in fine condition for two to three weeks. When bedding press the soil firmly to the roots. Mulch with straw after bedded.

Fig. 1.

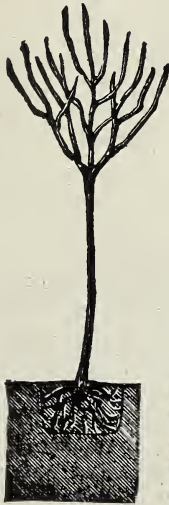


Fig. 2.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

NOTICE.—The above show the right and wrong way to plant trees. Plant and trim according to Fig. 2 and you will have no trouble in making your trees grow.

THIS IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Be sure and remove label before trees begin to grow or it will be fatally injured through strangulation.

The above illustration presents vividly the difference between correct and incorrect planting. In Fig. 1 too small a hole has been dug, and the roots have been crowded into it

in such a way that if the tree lives at all it will be at the cost of a great effort and loss of vitality.

This is the method which is commonly practiced, and we can not therefore too strongly warn our customers against it.

The roots must have plenty of room, and great care should be exercised to have them as nearly as possible in the same position which they occupied in the nursery.

In Fig. 2 the roots occupy this position, being carefully arranged, and the top has

been properly trimmed, regardless of the great injury to the present appearance of the tree. In transplanting under the most careful management, so many of the fibrous roots which carry nourishment are destroyed that it is very essential that the top be correspondingly removed.

When hole is dug large enough to admit all roots without crowding, place the tree in proper position, fill the hole about half-full of rich top soil, firm well again, this will hold the trees in proper condition, follow this by some loose soil raised about 3 inches above surface of the ground, to prevent soil baking above roots of the tree, a mulch of barn-yard manure is much better for this purpose, it not only answers as a mulch, but a fertilizer also, any kind of straw may be used for the mulching which prevents the ground from baking or cracking and maintains an equal temperature, and supplies moisture for the roots. Do not fail to mulch.

Peach trees require harsher pruning than other trees. Figure 4 represents one of the Peach trees as it is sent from the nursery. Figure 5 shows how it should look when it is planted by the customer.

PRUNING

Do not cut back the tops of Evergreens when planting. The limbs of all fruit and shade trees, shrubs, roses, etc., should be cut back two-thirds when planted.

The stems should now be put in condition for the formation of the top by removing all the limbs to the point where it is desired to have the top; then cut back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six buds of last season's growth. In the absence of any limbs suitable to form a top, cut the tree down to the requisite height, leaving the dormant buds to make the tip.

The necessity of pruning vigorously at the time of setting is generally a very ungrateful one to the planter, as it injures for a time the appearance of the tree to an unpractical eye. It should, however, be unhesitatingly performed, all the branches to the extent of at least one-half the length of the previous year's growth being removed. Care should also be used to give the proper form to the tree. The head may be left high or low, as the taste of the planter may prefer, or as the nature of the tree in some cases may require.

Always remove the straw and moss from the package before planting. **Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.** Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.

CULTIVATION

Cultivate and hoe frequently. Nothing can thrive if the weeds and grass are allowed to sap the life of the soil. Truck crops should be planted in the orchard until the trees are large enough to require all of the soils fertility. Never plant trees in waterlogged soil.

HOW TO SET AND GROW STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR BEST RESULTS

The strawberry will thrive in a great variety of soils and locations. Any land that will grow good corn or general farm and truck crops, will grow strawberries, if properly drained. Strawberries are not a success in waterlogged land, springy land well drained is a good type of soil. **IT MUST BE WELL DRAINED**, we do not either recommend planting strawberries on **EXTREMELY** high land unless in a section where there is ample rainfall for vegetation, and soil is very fertile, if this be the conditions they will prove a great success on extremely high sandy land. If you have grown strawberries on your land before, there is no one a better judge than yourself about where they should be planted. Strawberries will do ex-

ceedingly well following truck crops, such as Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Cabbage, etc., or on land that has been spread with barn-yard manure, when possible the year before plants are set, plant a crop of cow peas in the land, they make real strawberry plant food, and we have never failed to have success with strawberries, preceded by a good crop of peas.

Preparing Land. The land should be plowed deep, if possible, as this gives the water chance to go down quick when wet, and causes moisture to rise in times of drought. Lay off the rows after you have thoroughly pulverized or made smooth by use of some machinery either $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart, set the plants in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row, rows 4 feet apart sets plants 1 foot apart in the row; either method is practical for field culture. See table page — in this catalog for the number of plants required to set an acre at given distances. After plants are set cultivate frequently about every 7 to 10 days, keep all grass and weeds from the plants by use of a hoe, while in its infancy stage.

Fertilizer. Barn-yard manure spread on the land before plowing is very good, if this can be done we prefer it above all other manures. When using commercial fertilizer at the roots one should be careful that it is put down in bottom of furrow, and mixed well with the soil before making up the rows, we have great success with 5 per cent ammonia, and 8 per cent Phosphoric acid or in other words a 5-8-0 used in the row, mixed with the soil well before making up the bed to set the plants in. **BE SURE YOU ARE NOT USING ANY POTASH AT THE ROOT OF THE PLANTS**, as this will eat off all of the fiber roots as fast as they will undertake to make, when using a commercial fertilizer, 5-8-0 apply about 10 lbs. to every 100 yards of row. The plants should be set with a trowel or flat dibble, do not leave the crown of the plants either above or below the surface of the ground. Young plants set in the spring will bloom quite full; these blooms should be cut off to make the plants stronger in growth, which will mean more new plantings and a heavier crop of fruit the next fruiting season.

Time To Set Strawberry Plants. In the south plants should be set in January, February and March, in the middle states March and April, in the Northern States **APRIL**. Plants always for the greatest results should be planted just as early as you can get the land ready, we have greater success with them by planting during the month of February, than the month of April, but here in Delaware it is not always possible to have the land ready by February owing to freezing weather, however this is our month for planting whenever possible, which usually is. **MANY OF OUR CUSTOMERS**, wait until they have their land ready to set the plants before placing their order with us, or giving us instructions to ship, in case the order has been placed before; **THIS IS A MISTAKE**, be sure to have your plants on hand when you are ready to set them; **SHOULD THEY REACH YOU** before you are ready for them; **SEE** healing instructions page — in this catalog, they will keep in fine condition for 2 to 3 weeks when healed in and you have them when you want them. We strongly recommend this to our northern customers.

PRUNING ROOTS

Before setting plants it is best to prune the roots back about one-fourth. Cutting off the ends of the roots causes them to callous, and they will send out numerous feeders and will make a much stronger root system than could be made if the roots were not pruned. And shortening the roots makes it easier to set the plants. In doing this pruning you simply take a pair of shears or a sharp knife and cut about 1 inch off the lower end of the roots. A full bunch of twenty-five plants may be pruned at one cutting.



Picking Strawberries on the farm of L. P. Topping, Long Island, N. Y. Plants purchased from us Spring of 1919.

The illustration below shows our plants growing on the farm of Samuel F. Musser, Pennsylvania. Mr. Musser has been a regular customer for the past eight years and always has been successful by planting our New-Land grown plants.

These two and the other testimonials in this catalog tell what our stock is doing for our customers. One reason for this success is that we send our customers only such stock as we would plant ourselves. Another is that we give our personal attention to all the important work in the nurseries and know it is grown right, dug right and packed right. We always remember that your success means our success.





BELLE OF
GEORGIA

THE BEST VARIETIES
IN FRUIT, SHADE AND
ORNAMENTAL TREES

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES

SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE



NORWAY MAPLES AND CALIFORNIA PRIVET